

Appendix A

GLOSSARY

AAC: Alaska Administrative Code.

ACMP: Alaska Coastal Management Plan.

ADF&G: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

AHRS: Alaska Heritage Resource Survey.

ANCSA: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

AS: Alaska Statute.

Affected Agencies or Appropriate Agencies: Includes state or federal agencies and coastal districts that may be affected by a decision or action.

Anadromous Fish: Fish ascending rivers from the sea for breeding.

Anadromous Fish Stream: A stream determined by ADF&G to be important fish habitat as recorded in An Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for the Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes.

BLM: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Closed to Mineral Entry: Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the area. Valid existing mineral claims at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

Consultation: Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seek their advice or assistance. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and benefitting from their expertise. For coastal districts, consultation should be used to alert DNR to appropriate coastal plan policies affecting the proposed action. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by sending them the decision and the reasons for which the decision was made,

or by notifying them that the decision and findings are available for request.

DEC: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DLWM: Division of Land and Water Management, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DNR: Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOG: Division of Oil and Gas, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOA: Division of Agriculture, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOF: Division of Forestry, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DPOR: Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOT&PF: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Director: The Director of the state division responsible for managing state land. For lands administered by DLWM, the director refers to the Director of DLWM.

Easement: The right to use privately owned land for a particular purpose (see also 17(b) easements).

17(b) Easements: Easements across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.

Feasible and Prudent: Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline.

Feasible: Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest: The fish and wildlife habitat and harvest designations used in the Northwest Area Plan resource inventory are described below. These were developed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (DF&G) for the Fish and Wildlife Element.

- **A-1 Habitat lands.** A discrete habitat needed to sustain a species within a region. These are highly sensitive fish and wildlife habitat and human use areas. A-1 Habitat lands include the seabird rookeries, mouths of anadromous fish streams and enclosed estuaries, marine mammal haul-outs, and Kobuk River sheefish spawning beds. DF&G recommends wildlife be the primary use of these areas with possible limited seasonal entry of some uses.
- **A-2 Habitat lands.** Habitats with fish and wildlife and related human use values of regional or statewide significance. The potential for reducing these values due to impacts from other uses is considered high and, in most instances, unavoidable. These areas include the most intensive or highest quality public-use areas or the most productive fish and wildlife habitats. DF&G recommends that wildlife be the primary use with only compatible (secondary use) activities allowed.
- **B-1 Habitat lands.** Habitats with fish and wildlife and related human-use values that are less sensitive to disturbance than A1 or A2 habitat lands. Compatibility of the habitat with other public resources is reasonably high. DF&G recommends wildlife be a co-primary use and the area be subject to relatively restrictive management.
- **B-2 Habitat lands.** Moderate value habitat or harvest areas. In this designation, ADF&G recommends that habitat be a co-primary use with some secondary uses allowed if compatible. Allowable secondary uses would include disposals of interest in state land if the disposal would not preclude fish and wildlife or that no feasible alternatives to disposal or long term commitment to development of these valuable public lands

are available to meet established economic, social, or environmental resource needs of the state.

- **C Habitat lands.** ADF&G has determined that fish and wildlife habitat values are low and can be protected primarily through development of guidelines.

Goal: A statement of basic intent or a general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

Guideline: A specific course of action that must be followed when a resource manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state lands. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it. Guidelines also range from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions.

Heritage Resources: Historic, prehistoric and archaeological sites, locations, and remains pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people in the state and the natural history of the state.

High: A rating given a geographical unit within the study area that indicates the relative value of a resource is high compared with other units in the study area.

INHTS: Iditarod National Historic Trail System.

IRA and Traditional Village Councils: The federal 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) established a mechanism for Native villages to incorporate and elect councils (IRA councils) to represent villages when dealing with the federal government. In the absence of an IRA council, the federal government also recognizes Traditional Village Councils as a governing body for those in the community who have traditionally recognized that form of governmental representation.

KRM: Kateel River Meridian.

LADS: Land Availability Determination System; a three year process that precedes a land disposal.

Land Offerings: Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee-simple sale, homesteading, and sale of

agricultural rights; they do not include leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters.

Land Sales or Land Disposals: Same meaning as "Land Offerings."

Leasable Mineral: Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale, sodium, potassium, oil, and gas.

Leasehold Location: See "Mineral Lease."

Livestock: Animals raised primarily for the purpose of marketing products or for human consumption.

Locatable Mineral: Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

Low: A rating given a geographical unit within the study area that indicates the relative value of a resource is low compared with other units in the study area.

MLUP: Miscellaneous land use permit, issued by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Management Intent Statements: The statements that define the department's near- and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

Materials: "Materials" include common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod.

Mineral Lease: An exclusive property right to develop and mine deposits of "locatable minerals" (see definition for locatable mineral). Rights to locatable minerals on uplands owned by the State of Alaska are obtained by making a mineral discovery, staking the boundaries of the location, and recording a certificate of location. In most areas, such a location is a "mining claim," which gives the owner an immediate property right to mine deposits. However, in areas of the plan that have been restricted to leasing, the location is a "leasehold location," not a mining claim. The leasehold location must be converted to an upland mining lease before mining begins. In unrestricted areas, locators may convert their mining claims to leases if they wish.

Mining Location, Mining Claim, and Leasehold Location: The property right to possess and ex-

tract all locatable minerals within the boundaries of the location. This right is acquired by discovery, location, and filing in accordance with the legal requirements of the Alaska Statutes and the Alaska Administrative Code which apply to locatable minerals. The term "mining location" also applies to a prospecting site which does not require a discovery, is acquired by location and filing, and remains in effect for one year (also see "leasehold location").

Moderate: A rating given a geographical unit within the study area that indicates the relative value of a resource is moderate compared with other units in the study area.

Mouth of Anadromous Stream: The first-order stream mouth with salt water.

NPS: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

NWAP: Northwest Area Plan.

Native Owned: Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

Native Selected: Land that is selected from the federal government by a Native corporation but not yet patented.

Navigable: Used in its legal context, this refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal and state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.

Policy: An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. In this plan, DNR policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of DNR's intentions.

Primary Use: A designated, allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit. Resources in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a management unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, together with existing regulations and procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflict between these primary uses.

Prohibited Use: A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines.

Public Trust: A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people, so that they can engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.

RS 2477: An historic federal statute, repealed in 1976, that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction.

Remote Cabin: A cabin constructed under a permit issued through the Remote Cabin Permit program, authorized in AS 38.04.079 and further described in 11 AAC 67.700-.790.

Riparian: Relating to, living, or located on the bank of a river.

SCS: Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Secondary Use: A designated, allowed use considered important, but intended to receive less emphasis than a primary use because it has less potential than a primary use or contributes less to achieving the management intent of the unit than a primary use, or occurs only on limited sites. In those site-specific situations where a secondary use has a higher value than a primary use, the secondary use may take precedence over the primary use. Management for a secondary use will recognize and protect primary uses through application of guidelines, regulations, and procedures. However, if a secondary use cannot occur without detrimentally affecting a primary use in the management unit as a whole, the secondary use will not be allowed.

Shall: Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "shall" must be followed by resource managers or users. If such a guideline is not com-

plied with, a written decision justifying the non-compliance is required.

Shorelands: State-owned lands beneath navigable waters.

Shoreline Development: Any water dependent or water related structure of facility that is permanent or used for private, public, commercial, or industrial purposes, or both. "Shoreline development" excludes log or resource transfer facilities, log storage, A-frame logging, mine tailings disposal areas, or camps and other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

Should: States intent for a course of action or set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "should" states the plan's intent and allows a resource manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

Significant Impact, Significant Effect, Significant Conflict, or Significant Loss (from ACMP statutes, AS 46.40.210): A use or an activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristic of a part of state lands and in which

(a) the use or activity associated with it would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources on state land;

(b) the use or activity associated with it would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources on state lands; or

(c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources on state lands but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

Special Use Areas: All areas defined as Sensitive Use Areas and Important Resource Areas by the NANA Coastal Management Plan, and as Important Use Areas by the Bering Straits Coastal Management Plan.

State Omnibus Road: Road conveyed to the state by the Secretary of Commerce under the 1959 Alaska Omnibus Act.

State-Owned Land: Land that is patented or will be patented to the state.

State-Selected Land: Federal-owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented.

Submerged Lands: In its legal context, "submerged lands" refers to those lands covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state. In this plan, the word "tidelands" refers to lands that are legally defined as "tidelands" or as "submerged lands." (See definition of "tidelands" and Figure 1-1 on Page 1-2.)

Subsistence: Subsistence is the customary and traditional use of natural resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles; and for barter or sharing among subsistence users. Food gathering activities occur in a year-round cycle geared to the principal seasons of species occurrences, constrained at times by climate, terrain, and sea conditions.

Tidelands: In its legal context, "tidelands" refers to those lands periodically covered by tidal waters between mean high water and mean low water. However, in this plan, "tidelands" refers to all lands covered by tidal waters within jurisdiction of the state. In this plan, the word "tidelands"

refers to what is legally defined as "tidelands" or "submerged lands." (See Figure 1-1 on Page 1-2.)

Traditional Use: A use that has occurred and continues to occur either regularly or periodically.

Trapping (or Trapper) Cabin: A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94.

UM: Umiat Meridian.

USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

USF&WS: Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Unknown: Resource data does not exist; therefore, resource values are unknown.

Unsuitable: When the land is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource does not exist), it is rated unsuitable.

Wetlands: Those areas inundated or saturated by subsurface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances that do support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Will: Same as "shall" (above).